

**STAVELEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1969**

By

DAVID P. ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

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STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council—Councillor H. Commons

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Composed of the whole of the Members of the Council

Chairman—Councillor F. A. Madin

Members as at 31st December, 1969

Councillor H. Commons
Councillor W. E. Edwards
Councillor E. Fairs
Councillor T. A. Gratton
Councillor I. Herdman, J.P. Resigned 27.10.69.
Councillor I. Hodgson
Councillor J. R. Huckle
Councillor Mrs. S. A. Jervis
Councillor S. Meakin
Councillor V. H. Schofield
Councillor W. Smith, J.P.
Councillor P. E. Sternberg
Councillor G. W. Stevenson
Councillor I. O. H. Thorneycroft
Councillor C. C. Weighill
Councillor J. Wickins, M.B.E., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

DAVID P. ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Rural Council House, Saltergate, Chesterfield. Telephone—Chesterfield 3171

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

A. MURRAY, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Council Offices, Staveley Hall, Staveley, Chesterfield.

Telephone No.—Staveley 3131

Additional Public Health Inspector :

J. W. STOREY, Dip. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Clerk :

Mrs. M. B. COCKETT

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1969.

The birth rate at 15.6 per 1,000 population showed a decrease from the rate of 16.18 in 1968. In absolute terms, this is a decrease of 12 live births to 288 from the number for 1968.

The crude death rate of 12.07 per 1,000 population was decreased from the rate of 12.35 for 1968. This decrease in absolute terms was from 229 to 223. There were 13 deaths due to cancer of the lung. This is by far the greatest total for any single cancer classification and equals a third of all cancer deaths in the district. This number could be substantially reduced if the habit of cigarette smoking was abandoned.

The number of children immunised against Diphtheria has dropped to approximately half the number protected in 1968. Parents are reminded that Diphtheria can still occur, and it is only a few years since an outbreak occurred in the town, causing two deaths.

The Housing Act of 1969 increased the amount of Grant assistance available to people who want to improve and modernise sound older homes. Full details are available from the Public Health Department and the public are urged to take advantage of these provisions.

On 14th November, the Staveley New Town Shopping Centre was formally opened by the then Minister of Housing and Local Government, the Rt. Hon. A. Greenwood, M.P. This provides much needed shopping provision in the town and is a welcome addition to the amenities of Staveley.

It is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the help and co-operation given by the Council and Staff during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID P. ADAMS,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres .....	.....	.....	6,504
Population (Estimated mid-year) .....	.....	.....	18,480
Number of Inhabited Houses and Caravans .....	.....	.....	6,281
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1969 .....	.....	.....	£705,055
Product of Id. Rate .....	.....	.....	£2,728

LIVE BIRTHS:		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .....	.....	146	107	253
Illegitimate .....	.....	20	15	35
Total .....	.....	166	122	288

Rate per 1,000 population .....	.....	.....	15.6
Illegitimate Live Births percent of total live births .....	.....	.....	12.2
Standardised Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 1.01) .....	.....	.....	15.8

STILL BIRTHS:		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .....	.....	4	1	5
Illegitimate .....	.....	—	—	—
Total .....	.....	4	1	5

Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births ... 17.0

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:		Male	Female	Total
Live Births .....	.....	150	108	258
Still Births .....	.....	20	15	35
Total .....	.....	170	123	293

INFANT DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR:		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .....	.....	5	—	5
Illegitimate .....	.....	—	—	—
Total .....	.....	5	—	5

INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	.....	19.76
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	.....	NIL
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births .....	.....	17.36

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE: (under 4 weeks of age)		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .....	.....	3	—	3
Illegitimate .....	.....	—	—	—
Total .....	.....	3	—	3

Total Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births 10.42

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE: (under 1 week of age)	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	—	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total.....	<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3</u>

Total Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births 10.42

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Still births, and deaths under 1 week
combined, per 1,000 total live and
still births 27.3

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of Deaths NIL

Rate per 1,000 live and still births NIL

DEATHS	Male	Female	Total
Deaths Registered.....	132	91	223
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population .....	...		12.07
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.23)			14.88

**CAUSES OF DEATH
IN THE STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT.**

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	2	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	—	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Intestine	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	11	2	13
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	6	6
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	—	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm—Prostate	2	—	2
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	2	4	6
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	1	—	1
Diabetes Mellitus	2	—	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	3	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	2	3
Hypertensive Disease	3	5	8
Ischaemic Heart Disease	36	22	58
Other Forms of Heart Disease	5	6	11
Cerebrovascular Disease	15	14	29
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	4	8
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	12	3	15
Bronchitis and Emphysema	10	2	12
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	—	6
Peptic Ulcer	—	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	—	1
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	—	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	—	2	2
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	2	—	2
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	—	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	3
All other Accidents	3	3	6
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	2	1	3
All other external causes	1	—	1
	132	91	223

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	3	—	3
4 weeks and under 1 year	2	—	2
1-4 years	1	—	1
5-14 years	—	—	—
15-24 years	1	1	2
25-34 years	1	—	1
35-44 years	3	3	6
45-54 years	14	6	20
55-64 years	19	13	32
65-74 years	47	23	70
75 years and over	41	45	86
	132	91	223

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Year	Population	Birth Rate per 1000 population	Death Rate per 1000 population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births
1935	17,500	10.20	6.28	27.77
1936	17,110	13.56	10.05	81.89
1937	16,970	15.67	10.54	48.87
1938	16,960	15.44	11.49	57.27
1939	16,890	15.45	9.23	58.18
1940	16,350	16.75	11.13	76.65
1941	16,350	17.48	8.58	44.21
1942	16,190	21.62	9.62	29.98
1943	16,140	18.58	11.09	67.96
1944	16,470	22.52	8.92	40.42
1945	16,700	19.34	8.68	58.82
1946	17,260	18.71	9.73	49.53
1947	17,480	20.93	8.98	19.12
1948	17,580	18.09	10.35	56.60
1949	17,670	17.26	9.05	22.95
1950	17,960	15.25	9.74	18.24
1951	17,890	15.93	10.62	38.59
1952	18,010	14.21	8.66	46.87
1953	17,940	14.43	7.47	19.30
1954	17,950	13.98	10.14	31.90
1955	17,490	14.40	9.26	47.60
1956	17,510	14.79	9.76	23.16
1957	17,530	17.45	10.95	32.68
1958	17,510	17.93	11.42	28.66
1959	17,420	16.53	9.30	24.30
1960	17,480	17.16	9.32	20.00
1961	18,080	17.53	10.29	22.08
1962	18,200	17.47	10.82	28.30
1963	18,280	19.58	10.45	11.17
1964	18,450	18.97	9.81	28.57
1965	18,510	16.48	9.18	29.51
1966	18,570	16.15	12.22	30.00
1967	18,480	15.47	8.28	17.48
1968	18,540	16.18	12.35	33.30
1969	18,480	15.58	12.07	17.36

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The chief industries in the area are coal mining and iron and chemical manufacturing. There has been a change in operations at Staveley Works towards chemical manufacturing, although some cold blast cupolas are still operating. Under certain conditions these can give rise to atmospheric pollution. A substantial proportion of the male population is employed in these heavy industries. A limited amount of employment is available for females in industries manufacturing clothing and motor vehicle accessories. The development of the Industrial Estate is making encouraging progress and several new establishments have commenced trading.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Midwives and Nursing in the Home

These are under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Sheffield. Chemical analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst at Sheffield.

Hospitals

The majority of patients from the urban area are catered for by the Chesterfield Royal Hospital and Scarsdale Hospital. Lodge Moor Hospital deals with infectious diseases and maternity cases are received at Ashgate or at the maternity wards of Scarsdale Hospital.

Treatment Centre, Poolsbrook

The Treatment Centre at Poolsbrook is operated by six adjoining Local Authorities for the treatment of Seabies and Head Lice. During the year 51 cases were treated at the Centre, 32 of which were from this Urban District.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

The activities of the local Voluntary Committees still continue and successfully brighten the lives of the old people living in their neighbourhoods. The provision of rest rooms by the Council is highly commendable and reflects a sympathetic understanding of the needs of older people.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951 (Sect. 47)

Several persons were kept under observation during the year and attempts made to assist in their problems. Statutory action was not required.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

117 cases of measles were notified as against 247 cases in 1968. This disease is troublesome because of its complications, and immunisation is now available.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The Derbyshire County Council has carried out immunisation against Diphtheria on the following number of children during the year:—

Primary immunisations	...	87
Booster immunisations	...	194

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total No. Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Acute Encephalitis	—	—
Acute Meningitis	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Anthrax	—	—
Cholera	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	2	—
Food Poisoning	1	—
Infective Jaundice	9	—
Leprosy	—	—
Leptospirosis	—	—
Malaria	—	—
Measles	11*	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	2	—
Plague	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—
Smallpox	—	—
Tetanus	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Typhus	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—
Yellow Fever	—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases Treated:		Vision Unim- paired	Vision Impaired	Blindness	Deaths
Notified	At Home				
—	—	—	—	—	—

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED 1960-69

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1960	7	2	9	1	—	1	10
1961	2	2	4	—	1	1	5
1962	3	—	3	2	—	2	5
1963	2	2	4	—	—	—	4
1964	3	1	4	—	1	1	5
1965	1	1	2	—	2	2	4
1966	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
1967	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
1968	1	2	3	—	—	—	3
1969	1	—	1	—	—	—	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

Disease	1 Under 1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & over	TOTAL	
Acute Encephalitis	2
Acute Meningitis	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	9
Anthrax	1
Cholera	1
Diphtheria	1
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	2
Food Poisoning	1
Infective Jaundice	1
Leprosy	-
Leptospirosis	-
Malaria	17
Measles	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1
Plague	2
Relapsing Fever	1
Scarlet Fever	2
Smallpox	-
Tetanus	-
Tuberculosis.	1
Pulmonary :	2
Non-Pulmonary	-
Typhoid Fever	-
Typhus	-
Whooping Cough	-
Yellow Fever	-

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

DISEASE	TOTAL											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Acute Encephalitis
Acute Meningitis
Acute Poliomyelitis
Anthrax
Cholera
Diphtheria
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)
Food Poisoning
Infective Jaundice
Leprosy
Leprosy (cont.)
Malaria
Measles
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid Fevers
Plague
Relapsing Fever
Scarlet Fever
Smallpox
Tetanus
Tuberculosis :
Pulmonary
Non-Pulmonary
Typhoid Fever
Typhus
Whooping Cough
Yellow Fever

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
& CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT**
for the year ended 31st December, 1969

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report in respect of the work carried out during 1969, as follows:—

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	105
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	140
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	—
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	36

Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers

29

Action Under Statutory Powers..

1. Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act 1957:						
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...						Nil
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:—						
(i) By owners...						Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ...						Nil
2. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:						
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...						Nil
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:—						
(i) By owners...						Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners ...						Nil

3.	Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made ...	1
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	22
(c)	Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal action	Nil
(d)	Number of families displaced	Nil
(e)	Number of persons displaced	Nil
(f)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given not to use for human habitation	Nil
(g)	Number of dwelling houses made fit after undertakings	Nil
4.	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(b)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil
5.	Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act 1957:	
(a)	Number of Clearance Areas declared	1
(b)	Total number of houses in such areas	4
(c)	Number of Clearance Orders confirmed	1
(d)	Number of houses demolished	—
(e)	Number of families displaced	5
(f)	Number of persons displaced	13

The Area declared during the year included four houses at Lowgates. A Compulsory Purchase Order was made and additional properties were added to secure the clearance of other buildings. The No. 30 (Lowgates) Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed without modification on 27th May, 1969 by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Housing Act, 1957, Part IV—Overcrowding.

During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered.

Rent Act, 1957

No action has been found necessary during the year under the provisions of this Act.

Improvement Grants

Applications for Standard Grants totalled 14 for the provision of the following amenities:—

Bath	...	...	...	...	9
Washhand Basin	...	...	...	...	9
Hot water supply to 2 points	...	...	...	...	3
Hot water supply to 3 points	...	...	...	...	6
Internal water closet	...	...	...	...	14
Food storage facilities	...	...	...	...	5
Sink	...	...	...	...	—

The applications, all of which were from owner/occupiers, were approved.

The Housing Act 1969, introduced during the year, emphasises the need to secure the improvement of existing houses and gives further encouragement by increased financial grants to secure the objective. Discretionary, Standard and Special Grants all provide for generous financial Grants and the public is urged to take advantage of these provisions. The object of modernising older houses is to prevent their premature deterioration into the unfitness class. General improvement areas may also be declared by the Council so that the environment as well as the houses can be improved. With the help of a Grant, streets can be turned into pedestrian precincts, and play spaces and garden areas can be created.

Caravan Sites

One privately owned caravan site at Riverdale Park, Bent Lane, Staveley containing 76 caravans continues to operate satisfactorily. The majority of the caravans have their own drainage, water supply and electricity fitted into them. Central toilet blocks, firefighting appliances, standpipes, telephone, street lighting and recreational facilities are also provided.

Two other licences are operative in respect of single caravans for residential purposes.

Infectious Diseases

Particulars will be found in the Medical Officer's Report of the number of cases of infectious diseases which were notified during the year.

Investigations into cases of gastro intestinal infections revealed three infections from the salmonella group of organisms. In two of the cases, the suspected food responsible for the illness was home produced, but in the third case, there is a strong probability that the infection was contacted whilst on holiday in another country.

Investigations were conducted throughout the households of the families where notifications had been received of persons suffering from diarrhoea, vomiting, etc.

Filthy and Verminous Premises

The number of visits to filthy and verminous premises has substantially increased this year. It is disappointing to have to report that the number of such premises seems to be increasing and concern is expressed at not only the effect of the conditions in the home or those who occupy it, but also upon its effect on the neighbourhood. It is now found that newly married couples are starting life under extremely difficult circumstances and the future for them is not encouraging. Some form of additional home visiting by experienced social workers appears necessary, but this, to have any great effect, will have to be on an intensive basis. Little response to frequent visiting seems to be apparent by your own inspectors. Some form of home training appears to be the most effective way of making a notable improvement in standards.

Whilst the number of houses which can be classified as being dirty or filthy is causing some concern, the number of houses infested by vermin is remarkably low. This is attributable to the excellent insecticides which are readily available.

Meat Inspection

There are no licenced slaughterhouses within the Urban District. Meat traders operating in the area obtain their supplies from the Chesterfield and Sheffield Districts.

Inspection of Other Foods

Foods surrendered as being unfit for human consumption were as follows:—

I x 7 lb. tin Pork Shoulder
1 Chicken
22½ lbs. Stewing Meat
3 lbs. Bones
41½ lbs. Leg Mutton.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Trade	Total	Number complying with Reg. 16	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	Number complying with Reg. 19
Bakeries	1	1	1	1
Butchers	8	7	8	7
Works canteens	3	3	3	3
Catering	1	1	1	1
Fish and chips	8	8	8	8
Grocer and General	42	39	42	40
Grocer and off-licence	7	7	7	7
Licensed premises	17	17	17	17
Mineral water manufacturers	2	2	2	2
School canteens	2	2	2	2
Cooked meats	1	1	1	1
Fishmongers	1	1	1	1
Greengrocers	5	5	5	5
Chemists	2	2	2	2
Confectionery	2	2	2	2
Sweets	6	6	6	6

Ice Cream Premises

The total number of registrations operative under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows:—

Manufacture and Sale	...	...	Nil
Sale only	...	...	37

Two applications for registration were received during the year for the sale of ice cream. Both were granted.

Brucellosis

Brucellosis is a disease in man caused by drinking untreated milk from a herd infected by the organism brucella abortus. This disease is difficult to diagnose from the symptoms, and the present intention, by the sampling procedure is to eradicate animals from a herd where they are found to excrete the organism.

There are two producer/retailers who offer raw milk for sale in the Urban District.

Two samples of milk were taken from each of the herds during the year and examined for the Brucella organism. All samples were reported negative.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Investigations were carried out on two complaints relating to food. One was in respect of a tin of corn, packaged overseas, and the other regarding rust found in bread. The large bakery in a nearby town where the bread was baked was inspected and the process assessed.

The County Analyst submits information that the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority obtained 76 samples of food including 5 milk samples. All samples were satisfactory, but the labelling on a packet of herbs was unsatisfactory.

Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles

The Food Hygiene Regulations relating to food businesses operating from Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles have now been in operation sufficiently long for this type of trading to have facilities similar to those found in shops. Standards have improved and some purpose built vehicles are becoming increasingly used. However, the adapted vehicle is likely to be with us for some substantial time and the trader operating from such a vehicle never seems to quite achieve the same standards as those operating from purpose built vehicles.

Seventeen mobile shops have been inspected and minor defects were brought to the attention of the operators.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

Animal Boarding Establishments

The licence for the kennels licensed in previous years has not been renewed during the current year.

Places of Entertainment

Inspections have been made of the sanitary conveniences provided in the Cinema. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Under the provisions of the Derbyshire County Council Act 1954, a total of 14 hairdressers are registered, three of which were registered during the current year.

Shops Act, 1950

Visits have been paid to various shops regarding health provisions, keeping of required records and notices, and the closing of shops at regulation hours.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

TABLE A Registrations and General Inspections	Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total no. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Registrations	Offices	5	22	11
	Retail shops	14	56	30
	Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	3	4
	Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	2	5	4
	Fuel storage depots ...	Nil	1	1
	TOTALS	21	87	50

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to
Registered Premises 85

TABLE C Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace	Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	110	
Retail shops	185	
Wholesale departments, warehouses	16	
Catering establishments open to the public	15	
Canteens	Nil	
Fuel storage depots	1	
TOTAL	327	
Total Males	113	
Total Females ..	214	

No accidents were reported at registered establishments during the year.

Rodent Infestation

The Rodent Control work continues with the services of a part-time operator. The work carried out during the year is indicated by the following Table:—

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in the district	7443	45
Total number of properties inspected following notification	165	3
Number of such properties infested by:—		
(a) Rats	129	3
(b) Mice	24	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats or mice for reasons other than notification	43	16
Number of such properties infested by:—		
(a) Rats	7	—
(b) Mice	—	—

Water Supply

Every house in the District is provided with a piped water supply in the house. There are no standpipes and no wells.

The Engineer and Manager of the Water Board submits the following information:—

The supplying authority to the area is the North Derbyshire Water Board.

(a) (i) Treatment Plants at Ogston and Barlow provide the source of water to the area, both supplies are chlorinated. Distribution is from covered service reservoirs.

The resultant quality of supplied waters is satisfactory.

(ii) The quantity proved generally adequate, but restrictions were imposed for part of the year on the use of hosepipes.

(b) Chemical and Bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's laboratories. All raw, treated and distributed waters are examined at least monthly. The number of examinations involved in 1969, being:—

Bacteriological ...	...	...	198
Chemical ...	...	...	180

Water Supply (continued)

Bacteriological results on treated waters have been consistent with standards laid down by the Ministry of Health. Chemical results, in view of the number of water sources involved, vary considerably with locations, and approximate extremes of variation are:—

pH	...	...	...	7.0 —	9.0
Alkalinity (CaCO_3)	...	...	20 — 200	mg/l	
Hardness (CaCO_3)	...	...	50 — 140	mg/l	
Chloride (Cl)	...	...	16 — 25	mg/l	
Fluoride (F)	...	...	0.2 — 0.8	mg/l	

- (c) The treated waters in the area have given rise to no concern on the grounds of plumbo solvency, and analyses on the supply water at source, in distribution and after overnight standing in lead service pipes have yielded figures within the recently revised acceptable lead concentration.
- (d) (i) The number of houses connected during the year was 108.
(ii) No major schemes were undertaken in the year in this area.
(iii) 1,314 yards of main were laid for housing developments.
- (e) Before being brought into service all newly laid mains were washed out, sterilized and samples examined to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results were obtained.
No action was necessary in respect of any other form of post-treatment contamination.
The waters were monitored to detect any excessive amounts of radioactive substances.
Monthly report of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Public Swimming Bath

The Parks and Cemetery Superintendent submits the following report on the public swimming bath:—

The open air swimming bath at Ringwood Park is 75 ft. x 30 ft. and has a variable depth of 3 ft. to 6 ft. It is constructed in reinforced concrete, has a painted surface with blue lane markings and black scum channel. There is enclosed changing accommodation, together with showers and foot baths.

The capacity of the bath is 64,000 gallons and is filled from the main town's supply. The water is heated to 72°F. by a coke fired boiler and is filtered and chlorinated. There is a complete change of water every four hours.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water are taken at frequent intervals and have been found to be satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Engineer and Surveyor submits the following report on the district's sewerage system and sewage disposal:—

1. Sewage Disposal Works

As in previous years, the final effluent produced is still satisfactory. Regarding sludge disposal, work is taking place at the present time on the sludge drying beds and these are being renewed with new drainage and filter media. This work is being phased over a number of years so as to avoid heavy capital cost.

2. Sewerage System

- (a) The Council has appointed a Consulting Engineer, who is at the present time preparing the scheme for the laying of the surface water sewer from the town centre to the River Doe Lea. It is hoped that work can be started on this project during the latter part of this year.
- (b) Trouble is still experienced at the Poolsbrook pumping station, but the National Coal Board is carrying out improvements to the area, and these improvements, together with work being carried out by my department, should help to improve conditions until such times as a full scheme can be carried out.
- (c) Trouble has been experienced at Carpenter Avenue due to mining subsidence, and a scheme for the re-laying of the sewers in this area has been prepared. The National Coal Board has accepted full liability for the work and it is hoped to make a start within the very near future.

Public Sanitary Conveniences

The cleansing and maintaining of the Public Conveniences is vested in the Public Health Department. The following is a list of conveniences provided:—

Situation	Accommodation for females	Accommodation for males
Market Place, Staveley	... 4 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s
Inkersall Road, Staveley	Nil	1 Urinal Stall
Private Drive, Hollingwood	Nil	1 Urinal Stall
Barrow Hill	... 2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 1 Urinal Stall

All accommodation is available free of charge.

The old conveniences on Market Street were demolished and a new set provided in the shopping precinct on Market Place. The standard of facilities provided is excellent and includes in addition to the sanitary accommodation washhand basins together with hot and cold water, soap dispensers and paper towels. It is hoped that the public will appreciate the amenities that have been provided and that they will be treated with respect.

Dustbins, Privy Middens & Closet Accommodation

The undermentioned Table gives the estimated number of sanitary conveniences provided at all types of premises in use at the end of 1969.

No. of Water Closets	...	...	6,960
No. of Pail Closets	...	...	6
No. of Privies	...	...	21
No. of Dustbins	...	...	6,860
No. of Ashpits	...	...	1
No. of Cesspools	...	...	47

Scrap Metal Dealers

No new applications for registration have been received during the year, but two firms continue to remain registered.

Noise Control

Two complaints of noise nuisance were investigated. In one case it referred to the maintenance of heavy goods vehicles, but no nuisance could be established. The other related to the emission of high pressure steam from the new chemical processes. This emission was discontinued within a very short space of time.

Atmospheric Pollution

Recordings of atmospheric pollution have continued during the year by the use of Standard Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide instruments. The recordings are taken in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Analyst's reports of this deposited matter and estimation of sulphur, together with the rainfall, are as indicated in the following Table:—

Month	Milligrams/sq. mtr			Average Rainfall in inches	Lead Peroxide gauge reading milligrams per 100 sq. cm. per day	
	King Geo. Playing Field	Hartington Colliery Hartington	Staveley Works Canteen		King Geo. Field	Hartington Colliery
JANUARY		131.0	245.3	2.05		1.79
FEBRUARY		193.2	288.7	2.62		1.66
MARCH		214.3	377.3	3.09		1.93
APRIL		219.2	408.1	2.29		1.75
MAY		220.6	272.3	4.36		1.47
JUNE		299.0	273.1	1.36		1.30
JULY	312.5		209.3	2.72	0.76	
AUGUST	132.5		179.1	1.99	0.97	
SEPTEMBER	151.3		323.4	1.23	1.06	
OCTOBER	66.6		130.8	0.69	1.15	
NOVEMBER	141.6		213.9	5.68	2.44	
DECEMBER	154.3		225.4	3.09	2.20	
ANNUAL TOTAL	958.8	1277.3	3146.7	31.17	8.58	9.90
MONTHLY AVE	159.8	212.9	262.2	2.60	1.43	1.65

The gauge which has been sited at Hartington Colliery for a considerable number of years has now been discontinued, and resited at King George V Playing Field. This is an attempt to monitor the pollution rate in the Middlecroft area and may give some indication of the amount of pollution arising from the cupolas at Staveley Works. These cupolas are in extensive use and the amount of fume given off from the relatively short stacks is very considerable. The cupolas have been fitted with wet arrestors and

Atmospheric Pollution (continued)

steam is also given off in addition to the fume from the cupola charge. These furnaces are situated in the valley and metallurgical fume detracts considerably from the effectiveness of a Smoke Control Area established at Hollingwood. Several discussions have been held with the Company regarding these emissions, in an attempt to reduce the amount of pollution, but no reasonable solution has yet presented itself.

Four applications were received for approval for the installation of furnaces and chimney heights under Sections 3 and 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. All were granted.

The Council's Smoke Control Area at Hollingwood and Ringwood has now had the first twelve months operating under controlled conditions. There are over eight hundred houses and other properties in this area and, whilst it has been necessary to warn one or two tenants regarding the burning of bituminous coal, generally speaking no difficulties have arisen. It is understood that in some adjoining areas, there has been a reputed shortage of solid smokeless fuel, but no representations have been received from any person within the district regarding any difficulties.

Petroleum Licensing

The number of licences granted to store petroleum spirit was 17 and the quantity to be stored totalled 3,288,300 gallons. The whole of the licences granted were for storage in bulk in special tanks.

Four underground storage tanks were tested during the year and all satisfied the test.

One licence has been granted to store a total of 200 gallons of Acetone.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises 1.	Register 2.	Number of		
		Inspections 3.	Written Notices 4.	Occupiers Prosecuted 5.
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	36	11	—	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding Outworkers Premises	3	1	—	—
TOTAL	39	12	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars 1.	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted 6.
	Found 2.	Remedied 3.	Referred to H.M. Inspector 4.	Referred by H.M. Inspector 5.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—

3.—OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council
—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—

**SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN
THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING 1969**

						Inspections and Observations made
GENERAL SANITATION	Drainage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
	Filthy and Verminous Conditions	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
	Caravan Sites	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	Places of Entertainment	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Petroleum Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	Shops Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	Atmospheric Pollution	.....	.....	.....	.....	176
	Factories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	Rats and Mice	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
	Poultry and other Animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
	Cesspools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Public Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
	Hairdressers	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
PUBLIC CLEANING	Noise	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
	Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	.....	251
	Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
	Salvage	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
HOUSING	Privies	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Scrap Metal Dealers	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Abandoned Motor Vehicles	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
	Under Public Health Acts					
	No. of Houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
FOOD INSPECTION	Additional visits to above houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
	Under Housing Acts					
	No. of Houses inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
	Additional visits to above houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	Improvement Grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	Houses in Multiple Occupation	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Environmental Improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	Provision Merchants	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
	Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
FOOD INSPECTION	Wet Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Ice Cream Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	Butchers	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
	Licensed Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	Preserved Food Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
FOOD INSPECTION	Unfit Food	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	Mineral Water Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Greengrocers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Canteens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
	Street Traders	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
FOOD INSPECTION	Distribution of Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	Restaurants and Cafes	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	Market Stalls	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Milk Sampling	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
	Enquiries into Cases	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
DISINFECTION	Disinfections	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

Salvage of Waste Paper

The quantity and value of waste paper sold during the year was as follows:—

	<i>No. of Bales</i>	<i>T. C. Q.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
January	—	— — —
February	152	82 10 0
March	—	— — —
April	146	81 1 6
May	240	166 2 9
June	135	70 14 6
July	276	141 7 3
August	—	— — —
September	150	77 1 0
October	108	92 19 0
November	145	74 9 3
December	127	70 14 6
	1,479	80 4 0	£856 19 9

A Karrier Bantam with Derby Type body, 10 cu. yds. capacity is used for the special collection of salvage from commercial premises.

Refuse Collection

All household refuse is stored in $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. metal dustbins. A back door collection is given and organised on a once weekly collection basis. The vehicles maintained for the work of the Department are as follows:—

- No. 9 Karrier Gamecock Dual Tip, 18 cu. yds. capacity,
Year 1962
- No. 10 Karrier Gamecock Dual Tip, 18 cu. yds. capacity,
Year 1964
- No. 11 Karrier Gamecock Dual Tip, 18 cu. yds. capacity,
Year 1965

The collection service has been maintained on a fairly regular 7 day collection period basis but difficulties can and do arise during periods of sickness and absenteeism. With such a small establishment the absence of one or two men noticeably affects the collection rate, and conditions can quickly become disrupted. The bonus scheme does help to counteract the effect of absent workmen, but there is a limit to the amount of work that any one man can do. Not only is a depleted crew unable to carry out their normal round, but any attempt to achieve it over a substantial period may be to the detriment of themselves and should not be permitted.

The development of the shopping precinct at Market Place has highlighted the need for some alternative method of storing refuse whilst awaiting collection. In modern development, insufficient consideration is given to the storage of waste materials, and with land costs at a substantial rate, the developer is reluctant to provide standing space for a large number of receptacles. In order to help with this problem it is suggested to substitute one $1\frac{1}{4}$ cu. yd. container for a large number of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. dustbins. This will, however, require a vehicle specially equipped with lifting equipment in order that the refuse in the container may be loaded into the vehicles.

Refuse Collection (continued)

It is hoped that this alternative method will prove popular and readily accepted by all traders where a substantial amount of refuse is produced.

A rate of 13.8% of days were lost due to sickness and 0.87% of days were lost due to absenteeism.

A total of 323,384 dustbins were emptied during the year and 12,552 miles were travelled by the vehicles.

Refuse Disposal

All refuse is disposed of on land at Cemetery Lane. A Fordson Super Major tractor equipped with Muledozer, blade and bucket is used for tip levelling. Trespassers on the tip, however, do create problems and numerous tip fires can be attributed to the activities of these persons.

The site at Cemetery Lane has now been used for a considerable number of years and it is estimated at a further life of three to four years. A large part of the existing tip has now reached a suitable level whereby consideration can be given to its development for alternative productive use.

A survey is being made of the District in an attempt to find additional tipping space for the years that lie ahead. Such sites are extremely difficult to find and it may well be that in the not too distant future, consideration will have to be given to Regional Refuse Disposal Schemes.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967

The Council has provided a central point where the public may themselves deposit refuse, other than business refuse, free of charge, but little use has been made of this facility. The object of providing this place is to avoid the indiscriminate dumping of waste around the countryside.

Action has been taken on twenty-three abandoned motor vehicles during the year. The time taken in trying to locate the owners of these vehicles can be quite substantial and protracted. Where they are on private land, they cannot be removed expeditiously and can therefore be a source of potential danger, particularly to children.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. MURRAY,

Chief Public Health Inspector

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